AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-17. (Cancelled)

18. (Original) A method comprising:

manually applying pressure to a working fluid contained in an actuator associated with an implantable pharmaceutical fluid delivery device, wherein the implantable pharmaceutical fluid delivery device comprises a first fluid reservoir and a second fluid reservoir, thereby causing a flow of the working fluid into the first fluid reservoir;

delivering to the treatment area a first dosage of pharmaceutical fluid from the second fluid reservoir, wherein the working fluid and the pharmaceutical fluid are different fluids; and

delivering to a treatment area a basal flow dosage of the pharmaceutical fluid from a constant flow pump as the first dosage is delivered, the constant flow pump associated with the implantable pharmaceutical fluid delivery device.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein the constant flow pump does not comprise an electrical motor or electrical power supply.

20. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein the first dosage is a bolus dosage.

21. (Original) The method of claim 18 further comprising drawing working fluid from the first fluid reservoir into the actuator.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein said drawing causes a filling of the second fluid reservoir with pharmaceutical fluid.

23. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein the first dosage is a supplemental dosage flow.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein the delivering to the treatment area a first dosage comprises drawing the working fluid into the actuator from the first fluid reservoir thereby causing pharmaceutical fluid to be expelled from the second fluid reservoir.

25. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein the first and second fluid reservoirs are piston and cylinder devices.

26. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein the actuator is selected from the group consisting of a compressible button and a bulb.

27-48. (Cancelled)

49. (New) A method of operating an implantable infusion drug pump, comprising:

storing infusate in a main reservoir of the implantable infusion drug pump, wherein a substantially constant fluid pressure is provided to the infusate in the main reservoir;

driving infusate from the main reservoir through a flow restrictor and out through a discharge port of the implantable infusion drug pump at a substantially constant basal infusion rate;

providing a temporary bolus infusion rate in response to patient manipulation of an actuator of the implantable infusion drug pump, wherein the bolus infusion rate is provided simultaneously to the basal infusion rate, wherein the providing a temporary bolus infusion rate comprises: (i) drawing infusate from the main reservoir into a secondary reservoir using the actuator; and (ii) controlling a discharge rate from the secondary reservoir to the discharge port using a flow restrictor;

wherein the implantable infusion drug pump does not comprise an electrical motor or an electrical power supply.

50. (New) The method of claim 49 wherein the implantable infusion drug pump comprises at least one one-way valve that enables the secondary reservoir to be filled without being subjected to a flow rate limitation of a flow restrictor of the implantable drug infusion pump.

51. (New) The method of claim 49 wherein the actuator drives working fluid into a working fluid reservoir that is mechanically coupled to the secondary reservoir.

52. (New) The method of claim 51 wherein the secondary and working fluid reservoirs are defined by respective piston cylinders.

53. (New) The method of 51 wherein the secondary reservoir is adapted to hold a maximum fluid volume that is greater than a maximum fluid volume of the working fluid reservoir.

54. (New) The method of claim 49 wherein the driving infusate from the main reservoir is performed by an elastomeric diaphragm.